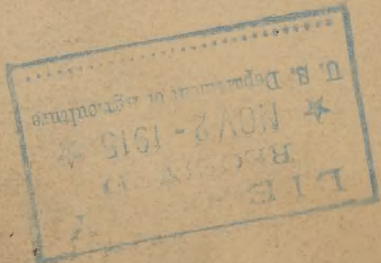


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

HUNTERS AND CAMPER
DIRECTIONS TO
AND
NATIONAL FOREST
TONT
OF
MAP



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2266

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Tonto National Forest has an area of 2,033,760 acres. This includes the drainage of the Tonto River, and a portion of the drainage of the Salt and Verde rivers. It is bounded on the north by the Mogollon Rim, on the east by the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation, on the south by the Crook National Forest and the salt River Valley, and on the west by the Verde River.

The headquarters of the Tonto National Forest is located at Roosevelt which can be reached over a scenic highway from Phoenix 80 miles away, or from Globe, a distance of 40 miles.

The Forest contains approximately one billion feet of merchantable timber, which lies in a strip several miles wide along the Mogollon Rim and extends south including the Sierra Ancha Mountains. The timber and woodland area comprises about 25 per cent of the entire area of the Forest, the balance being brush and grazing land which is included within the Forest for the purpose of watershed protection in the interest of the great Roosevelt irrigation project.

The main ranges of mountains included within the boundaries are the Mazatzal, Superstition, Diamond, and Sierra Ancha. The highest peaks in these reach an altitude of 8,000 feet, the principal peaks reaching close to this altitude are Four Peaks, Mazatzal Mountain, McFadden Peak, and Baker Mountain.

REMEMBER
The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.
Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.
BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE
DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS
LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN
The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging them.
This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Whitman National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

All of the merchantable timber in the Forest, the value of which is estimated at \$2,000,000, will be needed in the future for the development of the country to build up growing communities in the immediate vicinity and nearby valleys. In addition to the value of the timber products of the Forest, the forage supplied to range cattle amounts in value to a large sum annually. Some 20,000 cattle from the Forest are sold on the market each year for over \$600,000. The total number of cattle and horses grazed upon the Tonto Forest is about 70,000 head, or about one-twelfth of the total number of cattle in Arizona.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

The Roosevelt Dam, by far the greatest point of interest, is situated just below the junction of the Tonto and Salt rivers, impounding the waters of both streams and forming a lake over 20 miles in length and from 1 to 2 miles wide, with a depth in places of 200 feet. The capacity of this lake is 1,284,000 acre feet, which will irrigate 220,000 acres.

ROOSEVELT DAM.

Height, bed to rockway	280 feet.
Length along top	700 feet.
Width at top	16 feet.
Width at bottom	167 feet.
Quantity of masonry	344,000 cubic yards.
First stone laid	September 20, 1906.
Last stone laid	February 5, 1911.
Power house	7,000 kilowatts.

The power house and transformer house are situated immediately below the dam, where electricity is generated and transmitted to Phoenix, Miami, and Superior, Ariz. Numerous springs of hot water gush from the side of the canyon just below the power house.

PREHISTORIC RUINS.

The number of prehistoric ruins within this Forest is estimated at over one thousand, showing that in ancient times the population probably greatly exceeded the number now within its boundaries. Along every stream from the Mogollon Rim to the southern boundary, and from the desert to the Indian reservation line, ruins of ancient dwellings, watch towers, and fortifications can be found. A number of these ruins now lie beneath the waters of Lake Roosevelt. Ancient cliff dwellings can be found in the Superstition and Sierra Ancha Mountains. Within 5 miles of Roosevelt are the ruins of a partially preserved cliff house which is visited by a large number of people each year. This ruin can be seen from the Globe-Phoenix highway. A large number of cliff dwellings in fairly good state of preservation can be found on Cherry Creek and Coon Creek, in the Sierra Ancha range.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

A large stalactite cave on lower Coon Creek is an object of interest, as are the beautiful falls of Workman Creek, on Baker Mountain.

The Devils Chasm, Pueblo and Montezuma canyons, each are worth a visit, and can be reached from the Mountain View Ranch over a pack trail.

The Natural Bridge, 5 miles south of Pine, can be reached by wagon from either Pine or Payson.

There is good fishing along Salt River and Tonto Creek and in the Roosevelt Reservoir. Wild turkey, deer, bear, quail, dove, whitewings, and pigeon can be found within the Forest (see game laws on pp. 8 and 9).

There are many beautiful camping places all over the Forest, but more especially within the wooded area near the Mogollon Rim, and in the Sierra Ancha Mountains. The territory near the Rim can be reached by wagon. An ideal place to spend the summer, or for a week-end holiday, is in the Sierra Ancha Mountains on Workman or Reynolds Creeks. This place can be reached by automobiles from the junction of this road with the Globe-Phoenix highway near Livingstone, the distance from Salt River being 17 miles.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

For those who do not desire to rough it, good accommodations are to be found in various places. The Mountain View Ranch kept by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carr just over the Sierra Ancha Divide, Mr. J. P. Scott's place at Young, the Lodge Hotel at Roosevelt, Herron House at Payson, and Fish Creek Hotel at Fish Creek, are places where the traveler may find accommodations at reasonable prices.

HISTORICAL.

The name of the Tonto Forest is derived from the river of that name. The origin of the name "Tonto" as applied to the river is not known. During the seventies and eighties, many fierce fights occurred in the Tonto Basin and vicinity between the settlers and the Apaches, and the Indian teepees may still be seen on the hills surrounding Roosevelt.

Pleasant Valley in the northeastern portion of the Forest is one of the most beautiful places in the southwest, and was the scene of the bloody "Pleasant Valley War" which occurred in the early eighties.

INFORMATION AND CAUTION.

Forest rangers are located at Payson, Pine, Young, Reynolds Creek, Hackberry, Sunflower, and Indian Gardens; and Forest guards are stationed during fire season at Aztec, McFadden Pass, Battle Springs, and Diamond Point. All Forest officers will be glad to cooperate with you in every way and to give you information as to Forest regulations. Please assist them in their work of protecting the Forest by observing the **six rules** for prevention of fires.

Respect the warnings and trail signs posted for your benefit and the benefit of others. To destroy or deface signs is a wanton act that can do you no good, but may bring harm to others.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION.

Their primary purpose is to provide a sustained timber supply and a regulated stream flow. They support home industries, prevent timber monopoly, and protect the range against over grazing.

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, prospecting, and mining in the Forests are free.

Only for uses of a commercial nature, or those which convey exclusive benefit to individuals, is a charge made; and there are no restrictions whatever upon mineral development other than those imposed by the general mining laws. Timber is sold and grazing permitted on the same terms to all.

Do not hesitate to ask the forest ranger for information about any kind of use in which you are interested.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

The destruction of the National Forests by fire would mean irreparable injury to the live-stock business, farming, and all other industries depending upon the timber supply or upon water for power, irrigation, or domestic purposes. The beauty of the Forest and its value for recreation and to the sportsman would be lost. All citizens would bear the cost.

Water in this part of the country is a very valuable natural resource. Land is greatly enhanced in value when water is available. Its conservation and use to irrigate land and for live stock is the first requisite for prosperity. Irrigation depends on a permanent supply of water. Destruction of the forests means loss of water.

HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT.

Twenty-five per cent of the money received from sales of timber and other uses of the Forest goes to the State for the benefit of schools and roads, and an additional ten per cent is expended by the Government on National Forest roads. The rest goes into the National Treasury to offset in part the cost of protection, improvement, and management. Destruction of the timber on the Tonto Forest would mean a loss for every resident of the region.

OPEN SEASONS IN ARIZONA FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS—UNDER FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

(Inclusive Dates)

Waterfowl, October 15 to January 31; rails, coots, and gallinules, October 15 to January 31; black-breasted and golden plover, jacksnipe, and yellow-legs, October 15 to January 31.

Insectivorous birds protected indefinitely, and band-tailed pigeons, cranes, swans, curlew, and all shore birds, except those named above, until September 1, 1918. Shooting prohibited between sunset and sunrise.

OPEN SEASONS UNDER THE ARIZONA GAME AND FISH LAWS AS REVISED, 1913.

Male deer, October 1 to December 15, limit 2 per season; wild turkey, October 1 to December 15, limit

3 per season; quail, October 15 to February 1, limit 25 per day; doves and whitewings, June 1 to February 1, limit 35 per day.

Trout, June 1 to September 1, limit not more than 20 pounds or 40 fish not less than 7 inches in length per day, with hook and line attached to a rod or held in hand only; black bass, strawberry bass, or crappie, September 1 to December 1, limit not more than 20 pounds or 40 fish not less than 7 inches in length per day, with hook and line attached to a rod or held in hand only.

NO OPEN SEASON.

Antelope, elk, goat or mountain sheep, female deer, fawn, road runner, bobwhite, grouse, or pheasant.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP. — Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP. — Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. BONFIRES. — Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

TONTO NATIONAL FOREST ARIZONA

[TEMPORARY BASE MAP]

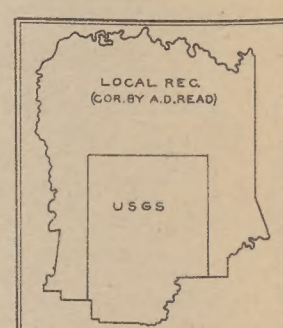
GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

1915



LEGEND

- ▲ Triangulation station U. S. Geol. Surv.
- ▲ Sawmill
- ▲ Cabin
- ▲ Corral
- ▲ Tank
- ▲ Spring
- ▲ Reservoir and dam
- ▲ Marsh
- + Corner found
- ▲ B. M., U. S. Geol. Surv.
- ▲ Tool box, first class
- ▲ Tool box, second class
- ▲ Lookout, primary
- ▲ Lookout, secondary
- ▲ Ranger station, occupied
- ▲ Ranger station, unoccupied
- Desirable camp site



This compilation to be eventually
succeeded by a two-color map when
entire Forest has been accurately
mapped.